THE GENESEE FARMER.

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SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1834.

Notices.

MONROE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee of this Society have resolved not to hold the Exhibition advertised last spring, consequently the Society will only meet this fall for the purpose of electing officers.

PEACHES.—We occasionally receive tokens of remembrance from our friends, which we always take pleasure in acknowledging. We last week noticed the receipt of a Potatoe from one of our subscribers in Indiana, by mail, but we neglected to say that the postage on it was paid. Since then we have received a basket of Peaches from ERASTUS CORNING of Oswego, for which he will accept our thanks, and the assurance that his offering was a truly acceptable one, as they were the first we had seen the present season.

APPLES FOR HOGS, &c.—We are gratified in being able to add the testimony of Mr. RHOADES (see his communication in another page) to that already published, as to the benefits to be derived from feeding hogs, &c. on apples. We hope Mr. R. will favor us with further communications for the Farmer.

CANADA THISTLES.—The communication from a subscriber in Massachusetts, on this subject, is one of much interest, as it details the result of an experiment to destroy this pest, which proved completely successful. We recommend the example of N. B. to all our readers who have patches of thistles on their lands, as we believe they cannot do better than to exchange them for a plantation of the *Morus multicaulis*, or Chinese Mulberry.

SILK.—We learn from the Westfield Courier that Mr. Clinton Fay, of Portland, N. Y. is preparing to manufacture silk from the mulberry, to a considerable extent. He has had 12,000 worms the past year, which have finished feeding, and wound themselves in their cocoons. He has a nursery of about 6000 thriving mulberry trees, of two years standing, which will enable the proprietor next season to enter much more largely into this lucrative branch of domestic industry.

ERRATA.—Page 297, col. 3, line 2 from the bottom, for *one* read *our*.—P. 305, col. 2, line 35, for *wards* read *avoids*.—P. 306, col. 2, line 19, for *cælestinæm* read *cælestinum*—line 22 from bottom, for *low*, read *lowly*.

Obituary Notice.

Died at his residence in Ledyard, Cayuga county, on the morning of the 28th *ultimo*, of a paralytic affection, JETHRO WOOD, the inventor of the *Cast Iron Plough*, aged 60 years. Few individuals have ever contributed so much to the advancement of Agriculture.

Lime Sinks through the Soil.

Lord Dundonald in his *Treatise on the Connection of Agriculture and Chemistry*, mentions a circumstance which we do not recollect to have met with in any other author. We copy his words: "Lime is known to have a tendency to sink below the upper surface, and to form itself into a regular stratum between the fertile and the unfertile mold. After breaking up pasture ground that formerly had been limed on the sward, it is frequently observed in this situation. This has been generally ascribed to its specific gravity, and to its acting in a mechanical manner. In gravelly or sandy soils, there can be no doubt but that the diffusibility and smallness of the particles of lime will induce it mechanically to sink through the larger particles of the sand or gravel, and to remain at rest on the more compact stratum which may resist its passage.

"When lands of this description have been limed, and kept constantly under annual crops, the greater mechanical process of the plough will operate against the lesser one of subsidence, and keep the lime diffused through the soil; but in clayey or loamy soils which are equally diffusible with lime, and nearly of the same specific gravity, the tendency which lime has to sink downwards, cannot be accounted for simply on mechanical principles."

He then goes on to show that lime or chalk, is capable of being dissolved in water charged with carbonic acid; and that in this state it would sink through the soil "to a more compact stratum through which it cannot pass." He adds: "Had the process been merely mechanical, all the argillaceous, magnesian, siliceous, and ferruginous matters of equal size would have sunk with the lime;" but these matters, he insists, have not been found so to sink.

Seasonable Hints.

POTATOES.

A writer in the N. E. Farmer gives the following directions for securing Potatoes:—"When the potatoes are ripe in the fall, that is when the vines are dead, I dig them and put them into a pit, dug on a knoll with a trench two feet deep, leading from the pit out, in which I place a common pump log, with the end to the edge of the hole. After placing boards over the hole, cover the whole with a thickness of earth sufficient to prevent the frost from reaching them. In this way any quantity can be put together without any danger of their heating. Care should be taken to prevent the mice from getting to the hole thro' the log, by nailing a piece of tin with holes punched in it at the outer end."

RUTA BAGA.

The following is Judge Buel's method of preserving the Ruta Baga, as given in our third volume:—"To *secure for winter*, pits are made in the field, upon dry ground, two and a half feet broad, and as long as may be convenient, and of two to four feet in depth. These are filled, and the roots piled above the surface, in a roof-like form, till they terminate in a ridge. A slight covering of straw is then given, and the whole covered with earth, two feet or more in depth. A salutary precaution is then to make holes, with a bar, at intervals of three or four feet, upon the ridge, through the covering, that the rarified air which will be generated may escape. This may be partially closed with a wisp of straw. Another precaution is to cover the mound with a coat of yard manure early in December, the better to exclude the frost."

SAVING SEED CORN.

A selection of Seed Corn is of more importance than many are aware. The ears should be selected in the field, and such only taken for that purpose as ripen early and mature perfectly, giving preference to those stalks which have borne two or more ears the preceding season. A few of the husks should be left on, that the ears may be fastened together and hung up in an airy situation.

Autumnal Flowers.

(*In a letter of the 4th instant.*)

On the morning of the 30th *ultimo*, we had a frost which was earlier and severer than any that I recollect in several years. Being apprehensive from the decrease of temperature, I had taken the precaution to cover most of my grapes with blankets or coverlets; but this care proved to be unnecessary, as I percieve no other effect in that quarter, than that the upper leaves on the vines, have a withered aspect. The same appearance is observable on the top branches of *Hydrangea hortensis*, and the Chinese Trumpet Flower (*Bignonia grandiflora*); while those of the American Trumpet Flower (*B. radicans*) have not sustained the slightest injury.

On some herbaceous plants from warm climates, the frost was much more destructive. Neither pumpkins, squashes, melons, nor cucumbers, have preserved a green leaf; and the Balsamines (*Impatiens balsamina*) have fared no better. The blossoms of the Tuberose (*Polianthes tuberosa*) that so liberally diffused their fragrance, are extinct. I have but few Dahlias; and Colville's Perfecta was so gorgeously in bloom that to save it, I fixed some stakes and stretched a blanket over it, but with only partial success. Some of its flowers are as splendid as ever, but others with its foliage, are defaced; and this mutilation greatly detracts from its general beauty.

On the other hand, I have some flowers that bloom as brightly as ever. The China Aster and *Aster linarifolius* display their varied and delicate hues: and *Aster Novæ Angliæ* and *Aster lævigatus?* stand in imposing magnificence.

It has been remarked that the blossoms of Spring are more delicate than those of Autumn; but to this we have exceptions in the golden flowers of *Amaryllis lutea*, the purple officinal Crocus, and the lighter hues of the Colchicums. The Meadow Saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*) has a double variety, later of course, but which is very pretty; and *Colchicum variegatum* is checkered with reddish marks on a paler ground. All these have a freshness that is very pleasing to the eye.

In reality however the MONOCOTYLEDONOUS flowers of spring and autumn are very closely allied. Those of the Colchicum, the autumnal Cro-

cus, the snow drop, and the vernal Crocus, all appear before the leaves: The first two in autumn and the last two in spring. The leaves of the Colchicum however appear not till spring, and those of all of them wither and decay early in summer.

From the American Farmer.

On Raising Grain on Light SOILS.

A correspondent in your last "Farmer" wishes to be informed whether any thing has been done at raising grain on light sandy soils manured with marsh mud, plaster of Paris, or lime, and if so wishes a detail, &c. with the results. I will give him what has come under my observation. Some years since I bought a lot of land which contained 14 or 15 acres of river bottom of very light sandy soil—the rest upland, which was stony. The bottom being easier farmed, had been completely worn out by the tenants, who, under the former owner, had used it for years without any manure. The first year of my owning it I tried a part with 50 bushels of lime to the acre, put on in the spring after breaking it up for corn—it produced a good crop of corn and subsequently one of the best crops of winter grain in the township—it was then sown with clover and timothy, and plastered (i. e. sown with ground gypsum) and produced me two tons of hay to the acre; I continued the same course of treatment on the whole flat, with equal success, adding to the lime as much stable manure as we had made on the lot. It may be proper to say that perhaps previous to my owning it, the lot had never had a bushel of plaster sown on it, and perhaps never had been limed or manured to any extent, and that when broken up after I got it, I caused it to be ploughed very deep—deep ploughing answers well except on stiff clay soils. The crops of this part of the world have been greatly improved within the last ten or fifteen years by the use of lime as a manure. For a time after the introduction of gypsum, many of our farmers relied on it, and clover alone—other manures were neglected, and although much good was done by the introduction of clover, yet the process of cropping exhausted the land, and gypsum, which I believe is only a *stimulus*, ceased to produce any beneficial effects on the lands. Recourse was then had to lime—that has been successfully continued ever since, and our millers inform me that the result has been an increase of at least 50 per cent. in the quantity of grain produced in the same district of country. Lime, I believe, operates as a manure by its caustic properties neutralizing the acids in the soil. I have also observed, when several years have elapsed without the application of gypsum, that on renewing it its effects are again very manifest, especially on the grass crops. In the little farming I have recently done I have combined the application of stable manure and lime, and when I manure, I do it in earnest and it pays well. On an out lot of five acres near this borough, which had been suffered to become exhausted because the former owner said *he could not afford to buy lime and manure*, he was unable to raise wheat, and the grass crop was very indifferent. I broke it up early in the summer—put on it 250 bushels of lime, and 44 horse loads of manure, gave it three ploughings and sowed white wheat. The next season I got 31 bushels of wheat to the acre—I sowed clover and timothy among the wheat. I sold the crop of grass *standing* the next season for $40, and got $10 for the fall pasturage; this year I made upwards of ten tons of hay off it, and have again gotten $10 for the fall pasturage.

The effect of lime is visible for a greater or less length of time according to the nature of the soil,—I have seen it distinctly visible twelve years after it had been applied.

In this country it is generally put on after the land is ploughed, and then harrowed and ploughed in. If the season be not too dry its beneficial effects will be visible in the summer crop following its application in the spring. But if land be limed for the summer crop and a dry summer succeed, it sometimes injures that crop that season, although its beneficial effects will be seen the next and succeeding years; lime never is fully felt in its effects until a winter has passed after its application. On poor or thin land I think an application of the lime on the surface or sod in the fall the most advisable; spread it and let it lie till spring. I think any land will bear 40 bushels to the acre thus applied, and that the difference of the corn crop the next season will nearly if not quite pay the price of the lime, if it can be procured at a reasonable price. J. M. P.

Transplanting.

In performing this operation, on all plants of wooden texture, the essential point is to set the roots in the ground in a situation similar to that in which they were placed, before they were taken out; not only the same depth, but, as Mr. *Forsyth* says, with the same side to the south which was the south side before: But as they cannot be got out of the ground, nor set again into it, with their full length of roots, these must be cut off to a length proportionate to their size. Where they are very small, let them be cut at the length of six or eight inches, and where they are pretty large, double that length, or more: Let them be carefully taken up, without breaking the roots, cutting off those that get broken, and cutting them all off at their proper length; and let the hole, into which they are to be set, be sufficiently large to receive the roots without cramping them: Then shake in the earth gently about them, so as that each one shall retain its proper position. As it is difficult to give the fibrous roots their proper place, it is generally best to cut most of them off. In fruit trees, all the downright roots should be cut off.

If the roots have been some time out of ground, it is advisable to soak them in water for eight or ten hours before they are set in. In a cold or stiff soil, they should be set shallower than in a warm mellow one. After they are properly bedded in the ground, a stake should be driven in near to each one, leaning towards them, and to these they should each be tied, to keep them steady; and some mulch should be laid round the roots of each.

In transplanting the smaller kinds of plants, a wet time is to be chosen, and the evening is better than any other time. As much of the earth should be left round the roots, as possible, in taking them out of the ground; and if they are raised with a little instrument called a Gardener's trowel, by which a bunch of earth can be raised with them, they will be the better for it. The holes where they are set should be well watered, and the water should previously be well warmed by the sun.

For the times of transplanting different plants, and the distances they are to be set apart, *see* the different articles which are the subjects of this operation.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

Extract from an Address,

Delivered before the Saratoga Agricultural Society

By Earl Stimson, Esq.

We make the following extracts from an Address delivered some years since by Mr. Stimson, as they detail the practice by which he so successfully recruited a worn-out soil, and rendered his farm one of the most productive and profitable in the eastern part of our state:

Since we are assembled for the purpose of mutually receiving and communicating instruction, and stimulating each other in that pursuit, which was the first and is still the most honorable employment of man—it will be expected that something will be said more particularly on the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture embraces in its widest sense too many subjects to admit of a description for detail, within the limits of a single discourse. Division and fencing of a farm, the proper mode of tillage—draining and watering the land—the rotation of crops—kitchen gardening, that important, though much neglected subject—the planting and cultivating of fruit trees—different kinds of manures and their application—raising and fatting cattle—the form and construction of farming utensils, the most proper mode of building, both as respects the form and materials—and the different kinds of domestic manufactures would furnish matter for an useful discourse—but without descending to any particular discussion on any one of these subjects, suffice it to say that a knowledge of them all will be sought by the practical farmer. But permit me, in compliance with the request of several gentlemen, briefly to subjoin a statement of what I have found to be the most successful and profitable mode of cultivating the farm which I have taken under my immediate care and upon which I have tried a number of experiments.

The soil of this land is a brown loam, lying on a stratum of lime and sand stone, at the depth of from three to six feet projecting out of the ground occasionally on the brink of ridges. The surface was covered with round hard stone sufficient when put into half wall with posts and rails to inclose in lots from five to ten acres. The original timber was principally beech and maple, mixed with bass wood, elm and hemlock. The whole farm was interspersed with spots low and springy. When first cleared the dry land was productive both in grain and grass.

It was occupied as four small farms previous to its coming into my possession, and had been so often cropped without seeding down to grass or being supplied with manure as to become in a great measure unproductive, not yielding the occupants on an everage more than twenty bushels of grain, or one ton of hay per acre.

Little or no attention had been paid to the arrangement of the lots—the fences were in a decayed state and the buildings much out of repair, and the whole was much covered with old logs, stumps, stones, hedges of briars, unprofitable bushes and weeds. For the first four or five years after a part of this land came into my possession, I pursued the common way of farming, and half ploughed and harrowed my land over the stones and around the logs and bushes—summer fallowed at the loss of one crop, and I ploughed in what little manure I saved five or six inches deep. I laid out much labor and got small crops.

Tilling my land with hired hands, I found on posting my accounts, was running me in debt instead of being a source of profit. This induced me to try some other method, and after several experiments having for their object the economy

of labor, the procuring and application of manure, and the rotation of crops—the following has proved the most successful.

In the first place I drew a plan on paper arranging the land into square and convenient lots containing from five to ten acres, having an eye to the convenience of water for each field and to the transportation of its produce to the barn where it was to be housed, but with no regard to the unevenness of the surface or the swales of springy land. This land cost about twenty-eight dollars per acre. I commenced fitting the lots and continued year after year in succession. The management of one may be taken as a specimen of the whole.

I removed the rubbish at an expense of about $2 per acre. The loose stones were then removed and with posts and rails placed into permanent fence at an average expense of $6 per acre. This expense added to the first cost of the land, makes an average of $36 per acre, excepting repairs of buildings, when the land was fit for tillage. I then arranged my barnyards a little dishing, where it was convenient, for making and preserving manure. I drew into them in the fall a quantity of turf and dirt from the knolls around my buildings and the adjacent roads, and yarded my stock upon it during the winter. This course I pursued for a few years until my crops so increased as to furnish me with manure in a sufficient quantity to give each of my lots a slight coat once in five or six years. In the spring it was thrown into small piles in the yard. In the fall commenced ploughing with a good and faithful ploughman who turned over the sod about three inches in depth, and from eight to ten inches in width. The dry part was back furrowed into lands of twelve paces and the wet into lands from five to six paces wide leaving a deep dead furrow to answer the purpose of a drain. I spread over it from six to eight three horse loads of manure per acre, and on the driest and most barren I have added three or four loads of old leeched ashes—rolled it down with a roller five feet long and twenty inches in diameter. This was done to pulverise the lumps, and settle the manure and land together.*

This I have done both in the spring and fall—the spring I have found the best time, but not so convenient for carting manure. About the tenth of May it was well dragged, or ploughed with a one horse plough; if ploughed it was harrowed down and if it was wet and springy it was cast into small ridges by throwing two furrows together at a distance of two and a half feet from the center of the ridges, but without disturbing the soil; then cross-marked at the same distance. About the fifteenth or twentieth of May it was planted with eight rowed yellow corn, twelve quarts to an acre wet in a pickle made of six ounces of saltpeter, two quarts of boiling water, one gill of tar. This pickle was applied to the seed boiling hot, which was immediately rolled in gypsum and planted. The head lands were planted with four rows of potatoes for the convenience of turning the horse so as not to break down the corn.

After the corn was out of the ground six or eight inches, it was lightly ploughed both ways, one furrow in a row, dressed out with a hoe and plastered on the hill five pecks to the acre. After two or three weeks it was ploughed and hoed as before without disturbing the sod, and suckered before hoeing, leaving three or four stalks in a hill. The potatoes were hoed at the same time with the corn—the first time, the tops were covered about an inch and the hill left flat—the second time the tops were spread apart with the hoe and about the same quantity of dirt applied on the hills as before. The whole of this expense including the manure and interest of the $36 did not exceed $19,50 per acre.

In the fall, I gathered on an average from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre fit for the crib which at that time, was worth fifty-six to sixty cents per bushel; and from four hundred and fifty to five hundred bushels of potatoes, worth about sixteen cents per bushel. After the corn was harvested, the hills were harrowed with a two-horse drag. In the spring I ploughed just deep enough to turn up the old sod which had become a fine vegetable mould for a spring crop, and after harrowing the furrows down, sowed it with barley, washed in strong brine and rolled in plaster, about two and a half bushels of seed per acre, harrowed it and before cross-harrowing it was seeded with four quarts of the large red clover seed and three pounds of timothy. After the barley was out of the ground one or two inches, it was sowed broad cast with plaster, five or six pecks per acre, and rolled down to pulverise the lumps and smooth the surface for mowing. The expenses of this crop was not to exceed ten dollars per acre, an average produce, 40 bushels per acre worth 62½ cents per bushel. I took from this ground, the two succeeding years from 2½ to 3 tons of hay per acre. In this way the land was cleansed, enriched, and prepared for a further rotation of crops.

The second rotation.—The sod was turned over the last of August or first of September, manured, and rolled down as in the first instance. About the 15th of September, I sowed it with red chaff bearded wheat one and a half bushels per acre and harrowed it in. The seed was prepared by washing it clean in a strong brine made with salt, and immediately rolled in lime, and I let it lie moist twenty-four hours to prevent smut and insect. In the fore part of May, five or six pecks of plaster were sowed broad cast to the acre. The expense of this crop including manure was about sixteen dollars per acre,—the produce from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel.

Late in the fall or early in the spring I turned up the old sod—harrowed and planted it to corn. Tilled as before mentioned except the barnyard manure—the expense about fourteen dollars per acre—had from eighty to a hundred bushels per acre worth forty-four cents per bushel.

In the fall or early in the spring I harrowed down the hills, and in the spring sowed it with some spring crops suitable to stock down—sowed and rolled as before stated, produce from 50 to 60 bushels if barley—from 25 to 35 if spring wheat, and from 70 to 80 if oats—from 5 to 6 hundred pounds of flax, per acre; and afterwards for two or three years from three and a half to four tons of hay, or pasture in that proportion per acre. Some seasons, instead of sowing wheat on the sod in the fall, I have turned it over in the spring, rolled and harrowed it, and sowed it with three bushels of small, or three and a half bushels of large white peas to the acre. After they had been washed in strong brine and rolled in plaster they were ploughed in on the top of the sod—when out of the ground one or two inches, plastered five or six pecks to the acre, and had from thirty to forty bushels per acre—then in the fall, turned back the sod and manured it, sowed it with wheat as before stated, and have had from forty to forty-five bushels per acre. The third season have taken a crop of from eighty to one hundred bushels of corn per acre. And the fourth stocked it down with barley. This I have found a good course when my ground was in heart so that it would answer to take from it four crops of grain before stocking with grass. With this mode of husbandry, as will appear from following out the above calculations, my land has afforded me a handsome profit.

* Shallow ploughing and the application of manure on the surface, is contrary to the common theory, as it is contended by some writers that the manure loses its strength by evaporation, when so much exposed to the sun. There may be some loss by the exposure, but not so much as there is by ploughing it in deep. I should always wish however, that the manure after being spread from the wagon, might be immediately mixed with about one inch of the surface, either with the plough or harrow after rolling, as the decomposition is much quicker when it comes in contact with the soil, and in this situation it becomes a better conductor of the vegetable elements to the plant. Keeping the vegetable mould as near the surface as possible, I have found not only a great preservation to the plant against the frost, heavy rains, and severe drouth, but the sod below absorbs the wash of the manure, and thus prepares it well when turned back for the next crop. As our new lands are much surer for, and more productive of crops, where the vegetable mould is all on the surface, the nearer I approach the same principle in cultivating the soil, the better I succeeded in raising crops. I have received more benefit from three loads of manure applied as above stated than from five when ploughed in deep. I am of opinion that the strength of our soil could never be exhausted with a proper rotation of crops where all the manure which they produce, is carefully preserved, and once in four or five years properly applied to the surface. This I think has been fully verified by our new lands; for after taking more than one hundred and fifty tons of timber from an acre, it generally produces our heaviest crops of grain and grass.

From the Maine Farmer.

Apples for Hogs.

Mr. Holmes—I began to feed my hogs upon apples on the tenth of the eighth month (August,) and I thought that they gained very fast, but I wished to know. I therefore took a pig four months old, weighing 95 pounds, and kept him 18 days as follows—first, I gave him two bushels of sour apples, boiled with six quarts of oat and pea meal, weighing four and a half pounds. At the end of six days he weighed 101 lbs. gaining one pound per day. I then kept him six days upon the same quantity of boiled sweet apples and meal, at the end of which time he weighed 107, gaining the same as before. I then kept him six days on boiled potatoes and meal, giving him the same quantity as of the apples and meal, and he weighed 112 lbs. gaining only 5 pounds—during this time I gave him nothing else, not even weeds; no doubt he would have gained much more fed in the usual way of mixing the milk, &c. with it, but I wished to try a fair experiment, and therefore gave him nothing but the above stated. Pork at five cents per pound would give me 12 ½ cents per bushel for the apples, and one cent per pound for the meal, and the potatoes amount to only 10 ½ cents per bushel. Feeling entirely satisfied myself, I thought it might be of some benefit to communicate it to others, and recommend those who have orchards not to cut them down, but rather cultivate more, for if we can raise the great staple, pork, from our orchards, is it not worth attending to? or instead of making cider for $1 per barrel, which will not pay the expense of making? You may also obtain your fuel from your orchard, for an orchard well pruned will afford enough to boil the apples. Hogs are more fond of sour apples than of sweet, when boiled, and I consider them worth full as much; though doubtless the sweet are worth the most when raw.

Paine Wingate.

Hallowell, 9 mo. 1834.

Steep for Seed Wheat.

A judicious practical farmer has recommended to us the publication of the following process, as affording the best preparation for seed wheat. In order to destroy smut in the seed to be sown, take six or seven gallons of water for four and a half bushels of seed, and from two pounds six ounces to two pounds ten ounces of quicklime, according as its quality is more or less caustic, or to the greater or less degree of smut in the grain. Boil a part of the water and slake the lime with it, after which add the remainder. The heat of the whole of the liquid ought to be such as we can with difficulty bear the hand in it. Then gently pour the limewater on the grain, placed in a tub, stirring it without ceasing. The liquor should at first be three or four fingers' breadth over the wheat. Leave the grain to soak 24 hours, turning it five or six times, when it may be sown.

Grain limed by immersion does not incommode the sower, like that which is limed in the ordinary way. The lime adheres like a varnish to the surface of the grain; its germination is quicker, and as it carries with it moisture enough to develop the embryo, the wheat will not suffer for want of rain; insects will not attack it, as they cannot bear the alkaline taste of the lime.—*New England Farmer.*

Influence of Cities.—By associating in large masses, as in camps and cities, talents are improved and mind strengthened, but virtue is impaired and morality weakened.—*Lacon.*

For the Genesee Farmer.

Indian Corn Ripens First on

RICH LAND.

Various writers of the present day, have advocated the opinion that "the richer the land, the longer all crops will be in coming to maturity." My observations have led me however, to a different conclusion; and at page 308 of the third volume of the Genesee Farmer, I have stated several facts and reasons against it. I have now something more to add to them.

In one of my fields which was cultivated this year with Indian Corn, *some* parts of it are not so fertile as *other* parts; and invariably the *richest* spots have the *ripest* corn. The same thing occurs in a single row, one part of which was well manured for the purpose of making an experiment.

It is admitted by a writer on the other side of the question, "that in the animal kingdom, all those circumstances which accelerate the growth of the body, exercise a proportional influence on the reproductive system, so that the period of puberty is *uniformly earlier* in domesticated than in wild animals; and in those which are fed plentifully with food, than in those which are scantily supplied. These effects of an abundant supply of food, are exhibited throughout *the whole range of the animal kingdom*, as far as observation has hitherto extended."* If such is the fact in regard to ORGANIZED MATTER of one kind, it would be surprising, if as this author asserts "the very reverse of this arrangement" should prevail in ORGANIZED MATTER of another kind. I have already shown in various instances that such is not the case. In other instances which he has cited in support of this "singular law," we are directly at issue; and in those which relate to increasing the fruitfulness of trees by *ringing*, it appears that in reality there is an accumulation of nourishment. The Vine when so treated, produces grapes of superior size.

I cannot discover that the practice of cultivators ever conforms to this theory. In no essays on Horticulture have I ever seen directions for planting a part of the trees in poor soils in order to have early fruit; but on the contrary, the Edinburgh Encyclopedist says "Gardeners *always* wish the soil of their borders to be more than two feet deep: for pear trees it should be three feet at least." It is never pretended that trees in such situations are later in *ripening*.

Neither have we any reason for believing that they come later into *bearing*. The celebrated Van Mons has been engaged for many years in producing new varieties by CROSS FERTILIZATION; and in such cases it is very desirable to ascertain the value of the seedlings at as early a period as possible. His ingenuity has been tasked to find a method which would answer this purpose; but it appears that he has never thought of starving them on poor ground,—for he says "they shoot into the air like arrows, and resemble Lombardy poplars rather than pear trees." I have found by experience that trees, to come early into bearing, should grow on a good soil, well cultivated.

Plants may be surfeited with rank food in excess; and some, much more readily than others; but Indian corn is commonly productive in direct proportion to the nourishment received. If it is crowded on poor land, it yields nothing. It would be strange indeed if that which stands on the richest spots, which is most plentifully fed, which is most healthy, and which grows the fastest, should be the latest in coming to maturity. Let those who think differently, attempt to raise Early Corn for their tables on poor ground.

A FARMER.

* Genesee Farmer, vol. 3, page 260.

For the Genesee Farmer.

The Canada Thistle, and the

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

MR. L. TUCKER—I noticed in the 3d and 4th numbers of the current volume of your useful paper, a communication detailing the result of an experiment which the author had made with success on the Canada Thistle, by cutting the plant as soon as it appeared above ground, and thus keeping it below the surface and out of the influence of the light. I have had a dozen year's war with this troublesome plant, although it was rather skirmishing until the present year; for I mowed one patch for five years without producing any effect; but on the sixth year, when I visited the spot in order to ascertain the proper time for cutting in the blossom, behold, there were no thistles there, and I was at a loss in ascertaining the precise spot where they grew. Though I had completely destroyed this patch, root and branch, I have lost the benefit to be derived from the experiment, from my neglect to note down the day of the month, or the state of the thistles, at the time they were mowed.

Another small patch has since made its appearance in another field which I had mowed every year until the fall of 1832, when I ploughed the field for planting. In the spring following, it was ploughed, dragged, manured and planted, and in the fall the thistles had spread over thirty rods of ground. I was much alarmed for the field, as I intended sowing it with oats the ensuing season, and the thistles were likely to cover an acre before it could be seeded down, and the oats be spoiled in the bargain. While I was thus pondering on the subject to know what to do with my thistles, the communication in the Farmer came to hand, all ready for use. I knew the theory was correct. I had destroyed Burdocks, Briars, and Elders, in the same way, but had never thought of applying the same to the Canada thistle.

Having read the account with great interest, I set up my ebenezer, and resolved to renew the contest in the spring with a determination for conquest. As soon as the spring opened, say last April, I ascertained the extent of the foe by the old stalks, and staked the ground, ploughed the remainder of the field separately for oats, then ploughed the thistle ground so as not to have the roots carried into the oat ground. But instead of planting the whole with corn as directed in the Farmer, I procured twenty of the *Morus multicaulis*, or Chinese Mulberry, and set them over part of the ground, and planted some few rows of corn on the remainder. The thistles soon raised their heads by thousands, as the ground was now in a high state of cultivation and the roots cut to pieces and mixed over the whole patch. They seemed to bid defiance to all opposition. I however armed myself for the contest—placed a hoe in the field as directed in the Farmer, and grubbed the whole patch as soon as they had fairly made their appearance. In three days they were about as thick as ever; but I continued to behead them about twice a week, though I found them evidently gaining on me. In order to ascertain the cause of their increase, I carefully removed the earth around the roots, and found that where they had been cut, there were two or three sprouts instead of one. However, I thought that if one man had succeeded, I could do the same, and I followed up the contest. Until the 20th of July I could see no diminution, but at that time, I found they began to fail. I now followed up their retreat, and soon found them disappearing in all directions; and instead of the black thrifty plant they now looked more pale and feeble, and by the 20th of August, I could not find twenty plants twice a week; and I now consider myself master of the field.

In the mean time I have propagated the *Morus multicaulis* from the twenty to more than one hundred trees, whose foliage exceeds any thing of the kind which I have ever witnessed, some of the leaves measuring eleven inches by ten, and the trees being completely loaded. I have also gathered from the patch, four bushels of good corn, and twenty bushels of potatoes which were planted late among the Mulberry trees.

And now, sir, you may judge whether all this crop of corn, potatoes, and the Mulberry trees, did not look better than even a good crop of Canada thistles.

N. B.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Hogs Fattened on Apples.

MR. TUCKER—As this is the time for fattening hogs, I will say one word to my brother farmers on the subject of feeding apples. Had I not been repeatedly assured by experienced farmers, that hogs would starve on apples, I should not have troubled you with this communication. I have kept my hogs in my orchard for several years, and have judged that they fattened two thirds as fast on apples, raw, as they did when fed as high as they can be fed. Cattle and horses are extremely fond of them, and will thrive well on them, and I have never found any injury, but a decided benefit, to my milch cows when fed on them. I do not keep my cows from them at any time, but allow them the run of my orchard. Having more hogs than I wished to fat for my own use, I sold two a few days since on foot—they were small boned, and have never had any grain except what they gleaned from my wheat field after harvest, but have had as many apples as they would eat since they began to fall—they were in good working order in the summer, and when sold weighed 277 lbs. each. My father sold some at the same time which, in the summer, were nearly as good as mine, and have had the same keeping except the apples—his weighed 160 lbs. each. When turned into an orchard where there are both sweet and sour apples, they will eat about as much of one as the other. I find that when my hogs become cloyed on potatoes and meal, that to substitute apples for potatoes will immediately restore their appetite. A friend from Massachusetts informs me that he shut up a hog by himself, and fed him entirely on apples and water, last fall, and that he became very fat, was well filled, and the pork was as hard and sweet as those fed on corn, and the pork spent as well as any he had.

As I am anxious to see your correspondents sign their proper names to their communications, I will again set them the example.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

S PORTER RHOADES.

Skaneateles, Sept. 28, 1834

From the American Turf Register.

Ringbone in Horses.

Frederick, June 5, 1834.

Mr Editor—I have never heard of any cure for Ringbone in horses; if any of the readers or subscribers of your useful Register, could give some informatian on the subject, it would be thankfully received by one of your

Subscribers.

—

Baltimore, June 13, 1834.

Mr. Editor—One of your Frederick subscribers is desirous of knowing whether there is a cure for ringbone. And as you have referred the question to me, I answer, that as a specific, (if the question applies to the term,) I know of none, and in the term when applied to medicine, I am wanting of faith.

As the answer to the question, will meet the eye of the public, I think proper to state what ringbone is, and what are its causes; as in so doing your readers may better judge what probability there is of a cure.

The cause of ringbone is fourfold. 1st. It is hereditary. 2d. Strains. 3d. Bruises. 4th. Wounds. Before I proceed farther, I will notice that ringbone and spavin are one and the same disease, and that their situations first gave rise to the two names, their causes and treatment are the same. Whichever of the four causes may produce the disease, the first effect is inflammation, which extends to either the periosteum, which is the membrane covering the bone, or to the cartilages of the joint. While the disease is only inflammation and confined to the periosteum, a cure is not certain but may be expected; when it extends to the cartilage, it is doubtful if a cure can be effected.

Inflammation of the periosteum excites the lymphatic vessels to increased action, so as to take up a portion of this membrane by absorption, and in its place, and by the arteries, ossific matter is deposited, which in time becomes bone, and in length of time, and continued deposites, from the enlargement, constituting either ringbone or spavin. At the end of bones forming a joint are placed glandulous cartilages, which secrete the synovia or joint oil; these cartilages when inflamed, secrete less synovia than is usual in a healthy joint, consequently more or less friction is given to parts which ought to have none, and this friction as it becomes an additional cause of a diminished quantity of secretion, becomes the source of greater irritation; as this state of things goes on, the cartilage either becomes absorbed, and in its place ossific matter thrown out, or by the action of its vessels, what was cartilage in a healthy state, is become bone, and anchylosis (a stiff joint,) is the result.

Without further detailing on the progress of ringbone, I think I have said enough to show that if a cure is to be made, the time is while the disease is in its recent state. And therefore, if on the seat of ringbone, and in the early stage of lameness, inflammation is discovered, it is advisable to poultice the part with a common Indian meal poultice, applied once a day for about two weeks, after which, blistering, a first, second, or even a third time may prove beneficial; should this course fail, firing may with propriety be tried. Yours, respectfully, John Haslem,

Veterinary Surgeon.

From the New-York Farmer.

Description of the Dairy at

ALNWICK CASTLE.

"What price does butter command?" said we to a market-man, the other day. "That," replied he, "depends on its neat and cleanly appearance." This answer put us in mind of a thought that has often occurred to us—that many people might greatly improve their condition, and even become rich, simply by cleanliness. We take the following from the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture:

Having, a short time ago, visited Alnwick Castle, the princely mansion of the Duke of Northumberland, in Northumberland, I was particularly struck with the beauty of the dairy.

The cow-houses and dairy are beautifully situated at some distance below the castle, near the bank of the river Aine, which flows in a canal-like stream, ornamented with swans, through the extensive domain, amid fine shrubberies and delightful pleasure-grounds. The cows are mostly of the Ayrshire breed, though there are some Short-horn and cross bred cows. The object of the dairy being only to produce the best milk and butter, the cows are not selected for the purpose of improving the breed of the country, which, it is pleasing to observe, has, perhaps, already attained the highest degree of perfection of which it is capable. The cow-houses are commodious and airy. Each cow has a separate stall and manger, and every thing in regard to food and management is conducted with the greatest cleanliness and comfort to the animals. But the great object of attraction is the milk-house. It consists of an oblong building, standing apart, surrounded with a deep viranda, through which no sunshine can penetrate. The floor of the viranda is laid with different colored round pebbles, brought from the sea shore. The light columns of wood which support its roof are festooned with clematis, honeysuckle, jasmine, passion-flower, and other climbing plants. The single apartment in which the milk is kept is about 30 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 14 feet in hight. It has two doors and four windows, the sill of the latter being about 4 feet above the floor. The floor is laid in an elegant tesselated form with bricks. The walls are covered with white glazed square Dutch tiles. The roof is of plaster, with a handsome cornice. A thin white marble slab as a broad shelving runs round the whole chamber, as high as the sill of the windows; but the middle of the floor is occupied by a very large and thick white marble table, raised about two feet above the floor, independently of its own thickness, and leaving a commodious passage between it and the marble shelving. The dishes of new milk are set upon the center slab of marble. The dishes themselves consist of the finest Wedgwood ware. They are large, of a semi-ellipsoidal shape, having one extremity of the edge in a line of the conjugate axis, turned over in the shape of a lip, over which the milk is easily poured out of them. Large vases, and elongated jars of colored china, are placed as ornaments on the marble shelving round the walls.

The shining pearly lustre of the tiles on the wall, the icy cold look of the white marble, the glossy splendor of the Wedgwood ware, and the brightness of the panes in the windows, all unite to impress the spectator with the conviction that no other union of earthly materials could so well express the idea of continued cold, with unsoilable cleanliness and perfect dryness, the essential properties of a milk house. The very air in the chamber, in its coolness and transparency, associated charmingly with the purity of the milk: The hand of taste was conspicuous in the arrangement of the materials. There was much that was of a white color, and pure as it always was in every hue as reflected from the wall, the marble, the dishes, and the milk, these snowy hues were harmonized by the light of the sun passing through the greenness and freshness of the plants around the viranda; while the warm colors of the floor and of the rich patterns on the china jars, relieved the whole scene from monotony. In short, this apartment was the most delightful thing of the kind I ever saw. Its sweetness and beauty, derived from its fitness of purpose, are indescribable.

It is not necessary here to enter into the dairy economy. Suffice it to say, that both the milk and butter from this dairy have acquired a high character, of which the public have at times opportunities of judging; for when the noble family are absent from Alnwick, the produce of the dairy is permitted to be sold in the public market, where it is bought up with avidity.

There is a simple instrument used here for measuring the relative quantities of cream which the milk of different cows, at the different seasons of the year, affords. It consists of a stand of mahogany, supporting a number of glass tubes of equal length and diameter, graduated into degrees. New milk from different cows is poured in equal quantity into each tube, and the graduated scale marks the number of degress the thickness of the cream occupies in each tube.

The Rot in Sheep.

Many of your readers are aware that by the frequent and repeated moistening of land the grass grows in abundance, much more quickly, and has a much more luxuriant appearance, particularly when the weather is close and warm. It is this quickness of its growth which I think is the great cause of the mischief. When grown slowly, time is allowed for that bitter principle to be more fully elaborated, on which depends the good quality of our grasses, which is the case in a moderately dry season, and when also the disease does not make its appearance. But when, contrary to this, the grass grows too quickly to allow that change taking place, and it does not contain that bitterness, but has a more delicate appearance, or what is termed squashy, the sheep become diseased from the want of that usual stimulus to the bowels, the bitter principle of well grown grass. In consequence of this they become torpid, the food not well digested, the secretion of the bile sluggish; and here is the foundation of that mass of disease in the liver. How far this opinion may be correct I leave to the judgment of others; but should it prove so, the

remedy will be simple when taken in the first place, that is, before the matter is formed in the liver. I presume that for the want of that stimulus to the bowels the liver does not perform its functions, and becomes overloaded with bile, part of which is again circulated with the blood; but in time, from its stagnation it becomes putrid, and matter is formed upon the liver, in small tubercles, which bursting into each other become abscesses, in which are found the hydatids or flukes. By what means they get there is at present a matter of conjecture. It is certain they are animalculæ, as they have been seen to move several hours after their removal from the sheep. It may be asked by some, how are we to know the rot in its first stage? The weather, the situation of his land, together with his own judgment as to the probability of the flock becoming diseased are the shepherd's best guides. The sheep, themselves, in an early stage of the disease will appear slothful, and their eyes dim, with a tinge of yellow; i. e. having a jaundiced appearance. In this state, I should give a few doses of milk mercurials, saline aperients, and then a mild bitter infusion, such as infusion of chamomile or of gentian, two or three times a day.—*Loudon's Magazine.*

Introduction of Exotic Plants.

The following article appeared in the Albany Daily Advertiser in August last. It is from the pen of a gentleman who has occasionally contributed to this paper, and was sent to us for republication:

Among the various traits which compose the aggregate of the human character, none else is so truly wonderful as the numerous anomalies and paradoxes it exhibits, which, perhaps, no human skill can account for or reconcile; among others, to see men toiling, with agonizing efforts, to gratify some peculiar desire, often wearing out life without success, and cursing their cruel fate, when the desired object, in abundance beyond their utmost wishes, lies neglected in open view within their reach.

Who can hesitate to deny that man is a reasoning animal, notwithstanding all his wonderful display of intellect, when he sees him exhausting the wealth of his nation in building ships to circumnavigate the earth to purchase and bring home cargoes of dry leaves? and yet this folly is more than accounted for by the still greater folly of the country at large, who pay for them at an advanced price, when the same country would produce the leaves in as great profusion, and with as little labor as any other. Or who could be made to believe, if the fact did not stare him in the face, that *man*, who can investigate and expound almost the entire code of nature's laws—can measure the magnitudes and distances of the sun, moon and planets, could be so foolish as to wear out his life in toil, to gain possession of a few acres of land, and even that of stinted fertility, when his own country contains almost countless millions of acres infinitely more productive, and every way of more intrinsic value, which may be had for little more than asking?

More than half a century has passed away since the United States became, nominally, an independent nation; and yet, though our ships are traversing every sea and ocean, in quest of articles of necessity or luxury, a great proportion of which are either wholly or partially of a vegetable nature, every one of which would grow and flourish as luxuriantly in our own country as in any other, still the catalogue of our vegetable productions, with some trifling exceptions, remains the same as fifty years ago. The article of cotton was produced in this country even before the revolution; but owing to the labor of separating it from the seeds, it was of little value any where. But the genius of a single American individual has rendered it not only a chief material in the clothing of all classes of our country, and the main pillar of our export trade, but of essential importance to the whole world. The sugar cane is a thing of late introduction, but already it exceeds in profit to the growers any other article of American production. One might naturally suppose this article alone might open a field for the display of emulation, or at least, for the gratification of avarice to an extensive degree. But though we have vast regions of as fine land as ever bore a plant of sugar cane, where in dismal solitude the native foliage seems to sigh, responsive to every breeze, as if mourning for want of cultivation; and at a price, too, which is but a mere acknowledgment; and though thousands are constantly complaining that the hardness of the times affords no opening for enterprize, yet this most inviting subject appears to be as little thought of as of emigrating to the north pole.

There is not probably a plant on earth but will flourish as luxuriantly in some part of the United States as in its native soil. Though wholly within what is commonly but improperly called the temperate zone, we have an extensive territory, embracing every advantage, and yet scarcely any of the disadvantages of the torrid zone. The tropical islands adjacent to the shores of Asia are constantly draining large sums from the United States in return for the rich, spicy and aromatic products of their soil and climate; but their unwholesome atmospheres endanger life even in the short stay necessary in commercial intercourse, and the islands of the West Indies and the tropical parts of South America, both from physical and political causes, are neither pleasant nor healthy. But the southern part of the peninsula of Florida possesses all the advantages of any location between the tropics; situated not only on our own continent, but with singular advantages for intercourse with all the world; the stopping place or *half way house*, in the greatest thoroughfare on the ocean, with an atmosphere seemingly composed of the very quintessence of life, and under our own national government, and consequently a part of our national home.

A great part of our Southern frontier contains extensive marshes which exhale miasmated effluvia, and are consequently unhealthy, especially to people inured to colder climates. But Florida, from the middle of the peninsula to the cape, is sufficiently elevated to give it all the advantages of a dry soil; and from its peculiar situation—washed on both sides by the warm equatorial current, and its atmosphere partaking of the current of warm air, which accompanies that of the water—both theory and observation confirm the belief, that though nominally in the temperate zone, it is more congenial to the growth of equatorial productions than almost any place within the tropics. Its healthiness is too well established to admit of controversy. Among numerous authorities of unquestionable veracity, one might well consider that of Mr. Dubose, the light-house keeper and collector at Cape Florida, of itself satisfactory. He has eleven white persons in his family, besides negroes, not one of whom has been sick in seven years. Mr. Dubose remarks, "I have lived in Florida twelve years, and with respect to health, I answer you that in no part of the world can be enjoyed more of that blessing." That most indefatigable naturalist and philanthropist, Dr. Perrin, American Consul at Campechy, in describing the South of Florida, says, "Cape Florida resembles Matanzas and Campechy in the dryness of its winter and the uniformity of its temperature. The Southern half of Florida has the perpetual trade wind, the daily sea, and nightly land breeze and rainy summer of the islands of Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica and Porto Rico; hence it combines all the phenomena of a tropical climate, viz. a constant ærial current to the west, an alternate land and sea breeze, a delicious dry, and refreshing wet season, and a great uniformity of temperature throughout the year. But tropical Florida, as it may be called, must be blessed with a still greater equality of temperature than either the West Indies or the peninsula of Yucatan. It has not the elevated mountains of the former to chill and change its atmosphere with thunder, lightning, storm and rain; it has not even the wide surface of the latter to cool the air so greatly by night, or to heat it as greatly by day." In further confirmation of its fitness for tropical plants, may be added, what is a well known fact, that in the Island of Cuba, the Florida oranges bring a higher price than their own, on account of their superior size and flavor.

The merciless gripe of lawless oppression in Europe is inundating our country with an overflowing population of laborers, a great proportion of whom are no doubt honest and industrious; but are unable to procure subsistence without immediate employment; and as there is not sufficient employment for all, those who cannot procure it must not only be objects of distress to themselves, but of great annoyance to others, constantly tempted to vice, and even to crime. What a field does this state of things open for a few enterprising men of some capital, instead of following the beaten track of migration to the westward, to enlist a small colony of these laborers and lead them to the delightful regions of Southern Florida, where two days labor in a week would produce much more wealth than the severest labor for six days would do at the north,—where man, instead of being a slave to his dumb beasts, toiling all summer to support them through the winter, besides several months of the severest toil, to procure fuel to keep himself from freezing, can enjoy through every day of the year the richest luxuries of nature, with little more trouble than barely the gathering—where, if his fancy or necessity requires articles from other climates, he can always command them in exchange for the rich produce of his own soil. Here he can not only, as Dr. Perrine facetiously writes to his friend (Mr. A. Walsh) exchange oranges for apples, bananas for pears, tamarinds for gooseberries, spondias for plums, guavas for quinces, yams for potatoes, and figs for raspberries, but he can soon increase his list with all the boasted variety of southern Asia.

To the eye of reflection, with a knowledge of the existing relative facts, this subject certainly presents one of the most inexplicable mysteries to be found in the whole compass of nature. Why this most truly enticing portion of the United States both on the score of pleasure and profit, should thus remain a solitary wilderness, while the overflowing tide of emigration is forcing its way to a region of much less fertility, and one half the year a desert of ice and snow. There is no article which drains more money from the United States than tea, and no part of the world more adapted to raising it than Florida. The objection that it is best to import exotic plants, as an encouragement to commerce, would apply with equal force to every article of industry. Our nation has been taxed millions for the manufacturers while little or nothing has been done to encourage agriculture, which is the first and greatest source of national wealth.

It would not probably be in the power of government to revise any tariff system which would benefit the agricultural interest, and if they could, its policy would be very doubtful; and yet many things may be done which would operate much to its encouragement, without injuring any portion of community, and against which no possible objection could be raised. The appropriation of small portions of land, in different latitudes for displays and experiments in agricultural improvement, especially the introduction and acclimation of exotic plants, subject to proper national inspection, with rewards also to be paid in land for particular displays of industry or talents, or both, would produce more benefit than could possibly result from a tariff or any pecuniary reward. A township of land, given for that purpose, near the southern extremity of Florida, would serve as a *nucleus* to a system of improvement, which would be of more service to the nation than, perhaps, fifty times the amount laid out in any other way; and instead of incurring any expense to the nation, it would give immedia-

value to an integral part of the national property, which is now of no more value than land in the moon. It would soon open a field for the employment of beings who now, for the want of employment, are infesting the country like a gathering and putrifying sore, and it would serve to show the advantage of hired labor over that of slaves.

MAGNOLIA.

From the Northampton Courier.

Chinese Mulberry.

The Secretary of the H. F. and H. Agricultural Society, in April last, received from Canton, China, some Chinese Mulberry seeds, *Morus multicaulis*, through the agency of gentlemen residing there and having the privilege of penetrating the interior. The Secretary forwarded by letter a few of these seeds to several friends down East, from one of whom an acknowledgment has been made, an extract of which follows: The Chinese Mulberry seed you sent by letter the last of May have produced 43 fine plants of *Morus multicaulis*, which are valued very highly. The tallest is now (August 23d) over two feet in hight. This year have two kinds of worms, one the common, the other on account of yielding the greatest weight of cocoons, are considered the best and most valuable kind among us—(County of Essex.) Both kinds fed alike and from leaves of the same white mulberry trees. The largest cocoons of each kind were selected and weighed—of the most valuable kind, took 18 to weigh an ounce, and of the common kind took 33 to weigh an ounce. Then took of all sizes without selecting and taken promiscuously, six ounces of each kind. Of the best kind took 183 to weigh six ounces, and of the common kind took 258 to weigh six ounces, being equal to 488 of the best kind to the pound, and 688 of the common kind to the pound.

The letter does not state *how often, how attentively or how long fed*, but shows the result in feeding different kinds of worms. That the best attention was not given to the feeding seems probable, from an examination of the Essex Agricultural report of 1833, where in one case 208 cocoons, the moth not stifled, being *selected* from 20,000, weighed one pound, being about 13 to the ounce—but on an average took 330 to the pound and were in feeding 32 to 40 days. The Committee in Essex say: "There is no mystery in the culture of silk. The whole process from rearing the mulberry tree to the production of silk, is simple and easy, and our farmers by turning their care and attention to this business, would obtain a much more profitable reward than in the usual course of field husbandry."

The following experiment has been made in the County of Hampshire. Two families have fed the same kind of worms upon leaves of the same trees, (white mulberry) but there was a very different result—while in one family the worms produced cocoons of less weight, the other by superior attention, produced cocoons of a large size and weight. The parcel of worms having superior attention, were 28 days in feeding and winding, and produced cocoons 230 of which weighed one pound, the moth not being stifled. But the other parcel of worms in the other family, supposed to have less attention, were 35 days in feeding, and required 583 to weigh one pound.

From the foregoing, two important facts are developed, to wit. 1st. That there is a great difference in the quality of worms although fed alike. 2d. That the same kind of worms, having the *same kind* of food, but superior attention paid to feeding, cleaning, &c. have produced more than double, yes more than 150 per cent. in favor of superior attention to the worms. The usual mode of feeding worms is, to keep them on shelves or tables; to clean them from the offal it becomes necessary to remove the worms to another place upon mulberry leaves. But a better mode has been adopted by the family mentioned in the second fact. In this family the worms are placed on netting, and there fed without the necessity of a removal. The offal falling upon a paper screen beneath and easily removed without molesting the worms, and when ready to rise for winding, elevate themselves upon and behind another netting near the wall, but connected with the netting whereon they were fed—affording a pleasant sight, being distributed upon the meshes—the whole paraphernalia of bushes are rendered unnecessary, the cocoons more easily separated, and less waste of silk.

S.

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.

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Flushing, near New-York.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have just published their *New Catalogues, with greatly reduced prices.* Application therefor must be made *direct to them*, per mail. Every department of the establishment is in the most perfect condition, in regard to the accuracy and superiority of its productions, and strangers are solicited to visit it and judge for themselves. The Fruit Trees are of large size, and in the most vigorous state, suitable for orchards where prompt bearing is desired. Among these are the fine new Flemish Pears, and the German varieties of Apples, Cherries and Plums, which are so well adapted to a northern climate. Ornamentul Trees and flowering shrubs can be furnished of the largest size, worth treble the price of small ones, as several years are thus gained in embellishment. The collections of Green-House Plants and hardy Flowering Plants are particularly rich and interesting; the assortment of Roses and Double Dahlias comprise all the new splendid varieties, and each collection occupies above an acre of ground. Splendid Dahlias will now be supplied at $3, $4,50, and $6 per dozen, each root a distinct named variety selected by us. Of Bulbous Flower Roots, the stock is so greatly increased that they will be sold at very low rates.

Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis, at $4,50 per dozen, or $25 per 100. Isabella, Catawba, Alexander and Winne Grapes, at $20 to $25 per 100. Fine Red Raspberries, $6 per 100; superior Lancashire Gooseberries, assorted, at $3 per dozen, and $20 per 100. When so desired, selections will be made of the most hardy kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants suited to a northern climate. When a large number of trees &c. is ordered, a discount will be made, and a credit allowed if so desired. Nurseries and other venders will be supplied at a liberal discount and a convenient credit.

The assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds is exceedingly extensive, and forms a complete concentration of the choicest varieties known in Europe or this country, all of which have been raised under our own inspection, or grown expressly for us by our European correspondents. Their accuracy and excellence is expressly guaranteed, and *we ask no payment when the seeds do not prove exactly as represented.*

Among the Field Seeds are the following: Perennial Rye Grass, New Italian do., Lucerne, Dutch White Clover, Early Angus Oats, English Potatoe Oats, weighing 44 lbs. per bushel, Orchard Grass, English Oat Grass, Trifolium incarnatum, or Early Crimson Clover, Burnet, &c. Also, 50 bushels Potatoe Onions. Venders of seeds will be supplied at the most moderate rates possible, and at a credit to comport with their convenience. Orders sent *direct per mail* will have immediate dispatch, and every invoice from us has our *printed heading and signature.*

oct 11-f3t

COBB'S MANUAL OF CULTURE OF SILK, &c. for sale by
HOYT & PORTER.

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nursery.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

Orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to, and packages delivered in Rochester, or at the Canal one mile from the Nursery.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

ASA ROWE.

Greece, *Monroe* co. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1834.

For Sale.

ASPARAGUS, Sea Kail and Rhubarb or Pie Plant Roots. Also, a fine assortment of Strawberry Vines, (including the Monthly or Everbearing, with ripe fruit and blossoms now on them) at the garden formerly occupied by N. Goodsell.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1834. fr2t.a6t.

New Establishment.

THE subscribers having entered into Co-partnership in the Seed and Horticultural business generally, under the firm of Reynolds & Bateham, would give notice that they will receive, in a few days, a large and well selected assortment of new and choice Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, Green-House Plants, Horticultural and Agricultural Implements, Books, &c., and that a Seed Store and Horticultural Repository will be opened at No. 60 Buffalo-street.

W. A. REYNOLDS,
M. BATEHAM.

Rochester, Oct. 1, 1834. oct 2-a6tfr2t

Seed Corn Wanted.

WE wish to contract for 150 or 200 bushels of *first quality Seed Corn*, of the different varieties. It must be fine selected ears, traced up in the husk, and be delivered by the 1st January. A fair specimen of the corn will be required on making the contract, and a liberal price in cash will be paid.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

At the office of A. Reynolds in the Arcade.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1834, f1t. r1t.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Sheriff's Office, Rochester, August 14, 1834.

A GENERAL Election is to be held in the county of Monroe on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed.

E. M. PARSONS, Sheriff
of the county of Monroe.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Albany, Aug. 1, 1834.

SIR—I hereby give notice that at the next General Election, which is to be held on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected.

Notice is also given that two Senators are to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District, one in place of Trumbull Cary, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next, and the other in the place of John Birdsall, resigned, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December, 1835.

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of the county of Monroe.

N. B.—The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county will give notice of the election of a Representative to Congress from the Twenty-eighth Congressional District; also for the choice of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in County offices that may exist.

☞ All public newspapers in this county will publish the above, and send their bills to the Sheriff of the county.

aug 16.

From the Knickerbocker, for October.

October.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Solemn, yet beautiful to view,
Month of my heart! thou dawnest here,
With sad and faded leaves to strew
The Summer's melancholy bier.
The moaning of thy winds I hear,
As the red sunset dies afar,
And bars of purple clouds appear,
Obscuring every western star.

Thou solemn month! I hear thy voice—
It tells my soul of other days,
When but to live was to rejoice—
When earth was lovely to my gaze!
Oh, visions bright—oh, blessed hours,
Where are their living raptures now?—
I ask my spirit's wearied powers—
I ask my pale and fevered brow!

I look to Nature, and behold
My life's dim emblems, rustling round,
In hues of crimson and of gold—
The year's dead honors on the ground:
And sighing with the winds, I feel,
While their low pinions murmur by,
How much their sweeping tones reveal
Of life and human destiny.

When Spring's delightsome moments shone,
They came in zephyrs from the West,—
They bore the wood-lark's melting tone,
They stirred the blue lake's glassy breast:
Through Summer, fainting in the heat,
They lingered in the forest shade;
But changed and strengthened now they beat
In storm, o'er mountain, glen and glade.

How like those transports of the breast
When life is fresh and joy is new—
Soft as the halcyon's downy nest,
And transient all as they are true!
They stir the leaves in that bright wreath,
Which Hope about her forehead twines,
Till Grief's hot sighs around it breathe—
Then Pleasure's lip its smile resigns.

Alas, for Time, and Death, and Care,—
What gloom about our way they fling!
Like clouds in Autumn's gusty air,
The burial-pageant of the Spring.
The dreams that each successive year
Seemed bathed in hues of brighter pride,
At last like withered leaves appear,
And sleep in darkness, side by side.

October, 1834.

Idleness.

Idleness is the prologue of a host of evils. To be idle and virtuous at the same time is a moral impossibility. A young man on his entrance into life should particularly guard against the besetting sin, which no excellence of education, no truth of principle, no force of habit can withstand. It leads one by certain degrees to intemperance, libertinism, gambling, poverty, crime and disgrace.

Man is evidently intended by nature for an active life. He brings into the world with him certain wants, which he must satisfy in order to live; certain desires and properties, which lead him to expect happiness from particular enjoyments, and industry, or aptitude for labor, which enables him to satisfy the requisitions of both. It is wisely ordered by Providence that nothing valuable can be procured without industry. Not to mention riches and honor, neither food nor raiment can be procured without the toil of the hand or the sweat of the brow.

And the sentence pronounced upon man, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread," is a blessing rather than a curse. Moderate and habitual labor is conducive to health. The industrious man never complains of loss of appetite, dyspepsia, insomnolency, hypocondria, and a host of imaginary ills. He is not tortured with *ennui*, disgusted with society, and wearied with life. Cheerfulness and good spirits are the concomitants of good health, which is inseparably connected with industry; and we always find, paradoxical as it may seem, that *the happiest class in a community are the temperate and industrious men who labor for their daily bread.*

Industry is the road to wealth. However great the beneficence of nature, she gives nothing gratuitously to man; though when courted by him she is ready to lend her assistance towards multiplying his powers to an indefinite extent. It should be impressed on every mind that *labor creates wealth and economy accumulates it.* Many of our most opulent and respectable citizens have risen from indigence to independence by beginning with manual labor, and pursuing through life habits of industry and economy. It was these virtues which raised the poor printer's boy, FRANKLIN, from indigence and obscurity, and made him the companion of Princes—and made his name resound through the earth, as the champion of Freedom and the benefactor of mankind—and which shall perpetuate his name until time shall be no more.

It sometimes, but rarely happens that a man is satisfied with his share of the riches of the earth and reckless of worldly distinctions, engages in no productive labor; but unless he finds some occupation, some employment for his hands or his head, he soon becomes miserable. There are few Philosophers, who like Diogenes, can find happiness by basking whole hours in the sun.—We read of a man who to beguile the tedious hours, or in vulgar parlance, to *kill time*, employed several years of his life in the useless employment of counting the chapters, verses, and words in the Bible, and ascertaining how often certain words of one syllable were introduced in the old and new testament. The king of Spain passed his leisure hours in embroidering lady's petticoats and is said to have become a proficient in the art. Domitian killed flies. Sometimes a man becomes a prey to grief and disappointment, and disgusted with society, retires to a spot at a distance from his fellow men. He cultivates the earth for a subsistence, but as this only occupies a small portion of his time, he seeks other employments to drive distraction from his heart.—Many caves and grottos, formed by perforating the solid rocks, are pointed out in several parts of Europe to the wandering traveler, who marvels at the ingenuity and perseverance of the architect. He is told that this is the work of a hermit, who passed many years of his life in this unprofitable employment.

The wretch confined within a prison's walls, cannot lie down, and devote himself exclusively to communing with his own thoughts. He must find employment of some kind, or derangement will ensue. A prisoner in the Bastile employed himself for years in estimating the number of square inches which his cell contained, and other mathematical calculations of similar import. Another amused himself by counting the hairs of his head! In a word, we every day witness circumstances illustrative of the fact, that *constant occupation* is necessary for human happiness—and *the government that promotes industry, promotes the happiness of the people.—Boston Mer. Jour.*

A SOBER CALCULATION.---A young man who earns from six to eight or ten dollars per week, and spends but three or four of it in boarding and what besides is necessary for comfort and convenience, may lay up from one to two hundred dollars yearly towards setting up for himself at a proper time. If the capital required be not large, in three or four years he may calculate upon being a master instead of a journeyman. This is one view---obvious to be sure, but not less important.

Another view is, and one which too often presents itself---if a young man, instead of thus laying up the chief part of his wages, spends it all, or nearly so, in idle Sunday excursions and frivolous evening balls ---or billiard playing, or any other vicious or imprudent pursuit, he may calculate upon remaining a journeyman for life; and if not brought through evil communication to the State Prison or the gallows, will in all probability terminate his mortal career in some poor house, unpitied and despised. This is another view of the case equally obvious as the last;--and yet how often are both of them lost sight of to the ruin of youth.

To lure to the one, let the other be kept sight of. But from every vicious course youth will find no surer protection than religion. If they seek and find that, all temporal safety and prosperity will follow, and eternal hapiness be the glorious issue. Piety is the parent of every virtue, impiety of every vice.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.—A few years ago, a celebrated physician, author of an excellent work on the force of imagination, being desirous to add experimental to his theoretical knowledge, made application to the minister of justice to be allowed an opportunity of proving what he asserted by an experiment on a criminal condemned to death. The minister complied with his request, and delivered over to him an assassin, a man who had been born of distinguished parents.—The physician told him that several persons who had taken an interest in his family had obtained leave of the minister that he should suffer death in some other way than on the scaffold, to avoid the disgrace of a public execution; and that the easiest death he could die would be by blood-letting. The criminal agreed to the proposal, and counted himself happy in being freed from the painful exhibition which he would otherwise have been made of, and rejoiced at being thus enabled to spare the feelings of his friends and family. At the time appointed, the physician repaired to the prison, and the patient having been extended on a table, his eyes bound, and every *thing* being ready, he was slightly pricked near the principal veins of the legs and arms with the point of a pin. At the four corners of the table were four little fountains filled with water, from which issued small streams falling into basins placed there to receive them. The patient, thinking that it was his blood that trickled into the basins, became weaker and weaker by degrees, and the remarks of the medical men in attendance in reference to the quality and apperance of the blood (made with that intention) increased the delusion, and he spoke more and more faintly, until his voice was at length scarcely audible. The profound silence which reigned in the apartment, and the constant dropping of the fountain, had so extraordinary an effect on the brain of the patient, that all his vital energies were soon gone, although before a very strong man, and he died without having lost a single drop of blood.—*Le Chamelion.*

THE PRESS.---The discovery of printing has changed all social conditions: the press, a machine which can no longer be broken, will continue to destroy the old world till it has formed a new one. Its voice is calculated for the general forum of all people. The press is nothing else than the word, the first of all powers---the word created the universe. Unhappily the word in man participates of the human infirmity---it will mix evil with good, till our fallen nature has recovered its original purity.—*Blackwood.*